



NOvA Working Group Meeting

January 04, 2006

2:00 – 4:00 PM

Snake Pit

Agenda

- 1) Feedback on interchanges between the Directorate and OHEP [Mont]
- 2) Review NOvA Timeline [Ed Temple]
- 3) Design-Build Discussion [Ed Temple/ John Cooper]
- 4) Discuss CD-1 Director's Review [Ed Temple/ John Cooper /All]
 - a) Review Date
 - b) Charge
 - c) Agenda
 - d) Reviewers
- 5) NOvA Progress Report and Status on Preparation of Project Documents [John Cooper /Ron Ray]
- 6) Status of Action Items [John Cooper]

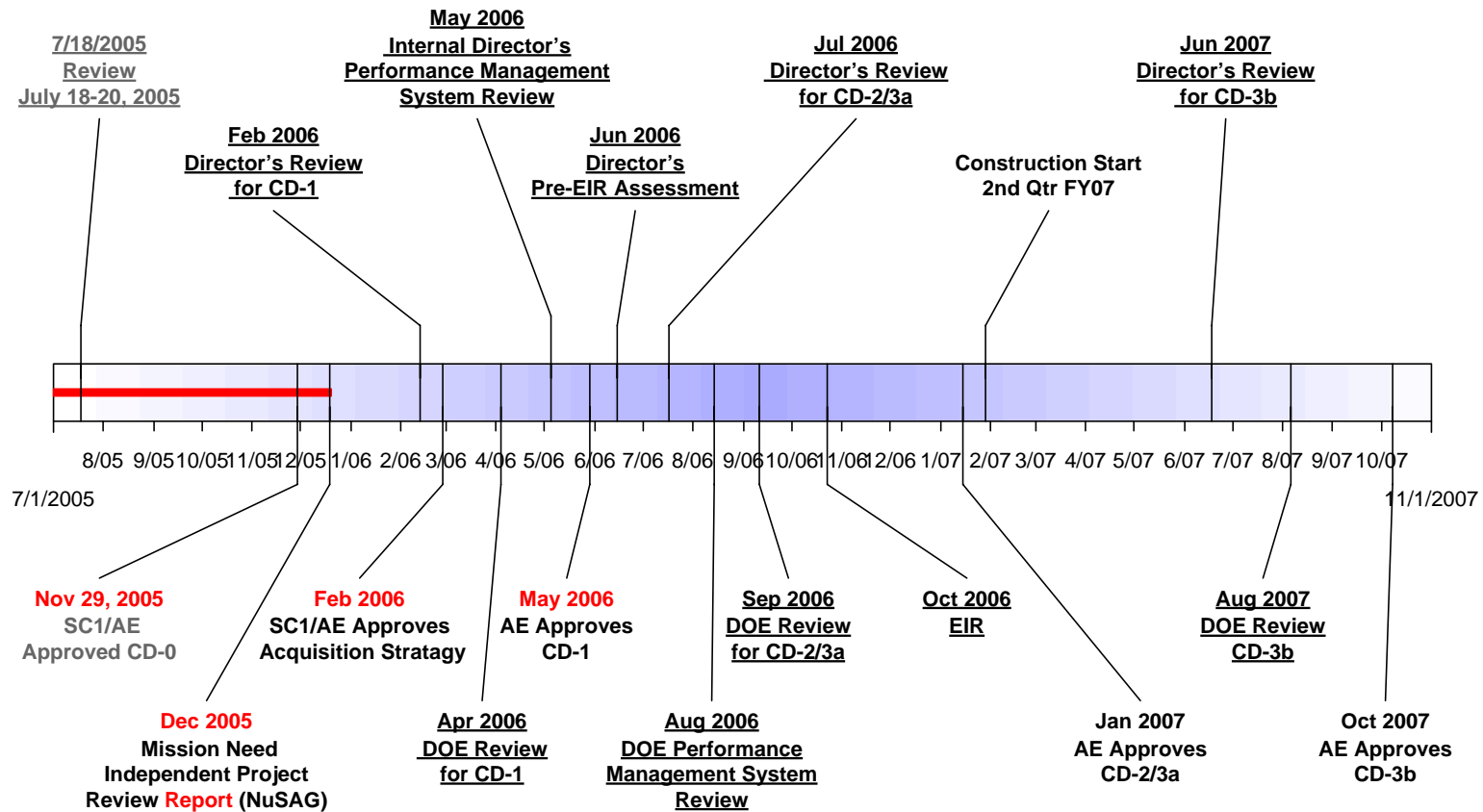


DRAFT NOvA Project Timeline for Critical Decisions & Reviews

Updated 06-Dec-05



Fermilab



Note:
Text in Red indicates change from prior version

04-Jan-06

NOvA Working Group Meeting

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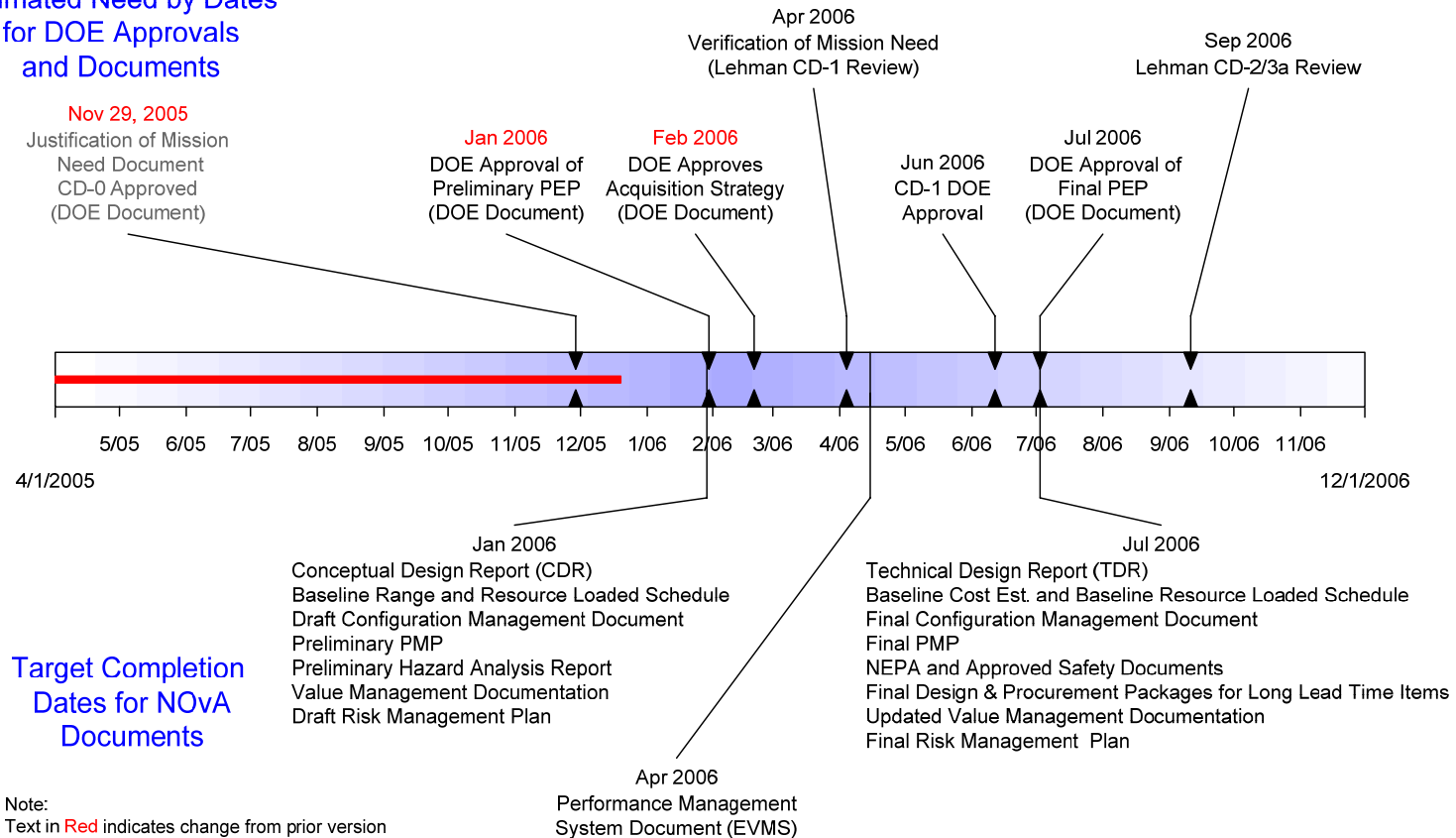
NOvA Project

Draft Critical Design Prerequisites

Updated 06-Dec-05



Estimated Need by Dates for DOE Approvals and Documents



DOE M 413.3-1 Chapter 16.

Special Considerations

16.1 Introduction

The diversity of projects within the Department makes it impossible to create a single model that will fit every circumstance. While the basic framework supports a large majority of capital asset acquisition projects, there are situations that exist where the model must be tailored to fit a different type of asset or method of delivering the capability. This chapter discusses special circumstances and methods.

16.2 Design Build

Design-Build is a project delivery method where a single contract is awarded for both design and construction. Design-Build is typically used for projects where construction is the primary activity and the facility, building, modification, or related end item is obtained through construction activities that would normally use architect-engineer services. Design-Build is in contrast with Design-Bid-Build where the architect-engineer contract is separate from the construction contract. In Design-Bid-Build, a mature design prepared under the architect-engineer contract is used as a basis for the solicitation and award of the construction contract. Contractually, Design-Build uses a single point of responsibility for both the design and construction services. The FAR (Part 36) recognizes a two-step process for Design-Build acquisitions. This two-step process involves a Request for Qualifications followed by a Request for Proposals.

DOE M 413.3-1 Chapter 16. Special Considerations (cont.)

16.2.1 Design-Build Applicability

Design-Build can be used most successfully with projects that have well-defined requirements, are not complex, and have limited risks. The Design-Build approach requires the development of a functional design and clearly stated operating requirements that provide sufficient information to allow prospective contractors to prepare bids or proposals, but also allows them the flexibility to implement innovative design and construction approaches, value engineering, and other cost and time savings initiatives. This overall objective of the Design-Build approach is to reduce the total cost to the government and deliver projects more quickly than the traditional Design-Bid-Build approach.

16.2.2 Design-Build Process

Projects for which Design-Build is an appropriate delivery method will generally have clear and well-defined requirements early in the process. Accordingly, at the time of Critical Decision-0, much of the cost and schedule information is known along with key design criteria. For such projects, Critical Decision-0, Approve Mission Need, and Critical Decision-1, Approve Alternative Selection and Cost Range, may be accomplished simultaneously. Essentially, in requesting a simultaneous approval for mission need and alternative selection, the Integrated Project Team is asserting that:

- There is no advantage to the government of further evaluation of alternatives.
- The project functions and requirements are well known.
- A reasonable cost and schedule range can be established.

DOE M 413.3-1 Chapter 16. Special Considerations (cont.)

Approval of Critical Decision-0 and Critical Decision-1 establishes Design-Build as the project delivery method and allows the project to go forward with development of sufficient design work to establish the Performance Baseline and solicitation package. Because of the maturity of the requirements, the lack of complexity, and the cost and schedule knowledge gained from similar efforts, establishing the Performance Baseline may be expedited. In most cases, the authorization to execute the project (Critical Decision-3) may be requested simultaneously with establishing the Performance Baseline (Critical Decision-2). A tailored External Independent Review would be accomplished to support validation of the Performance Baseline.

Design-Build projects generally will not use Project Engineering Design funds. The Project Data Sheet should be submitted for the budget year in which the Design-Build contract is to be awarded and must include the costs of design as part of the Total Project Cost. The program office may budget for PED funds if there is a need to develop significant performance or technical specifications for the project.

Reviewers from July 2005

Director's Preliminary Review

- Giorgio Apollinari
- Dmitri Denisov
- Stuart Fuess
- Karen Hellman
- Dean Hoffer
- Michael Lindgren
- Patrick Lukens
- Randy Ortgiesen
- Rich Stanek
- Linda Stutte
- Ed Temple
- Peter Wilson

Action Items

- a) Status EAW Contractors progress towards completing final report for both sites [Steve Dixon]
- b) Begin developing Draft of Agenda for CD-1 Director Review. [Dean Hoffer/John Cooper/Ron Ray] (note: this effects type and number of reviewers required)
- c) Investigate a Design/Build approach for the NOvA building [Ed Temple/John Cooper]